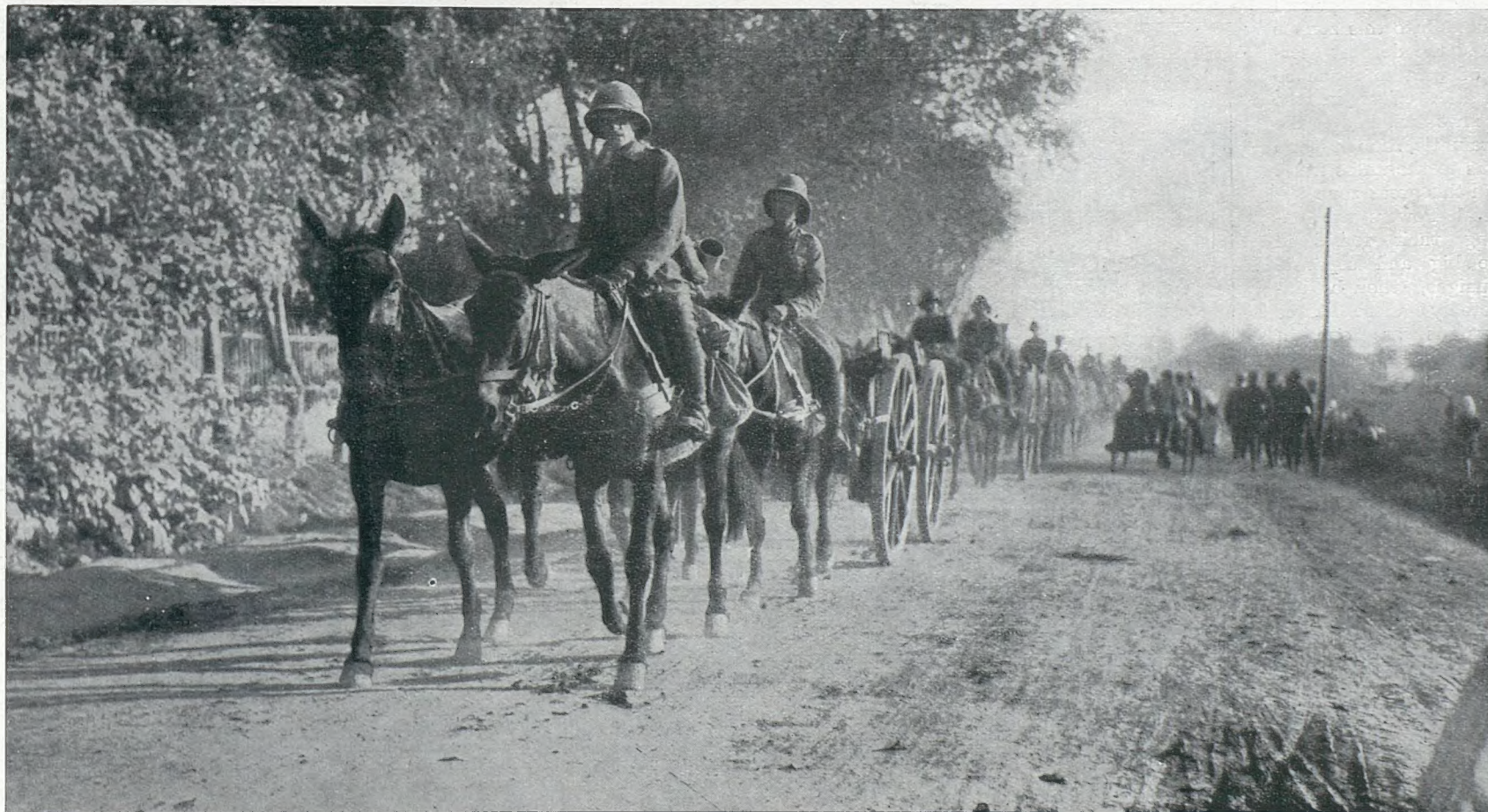


# The Illustrated War News.



Photograph by C.N.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ON THEIR WAY TO HELP SERBIA: A BATTERY LEAVING CAMP NEAR SALONIKA, FOR THE FRONT.

ARTILLERY.

in the working of  
a gun-emplacement,  
near of the ground.

and



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE whole of the war is concentrated for the moment in the East. The real sphere of intense activity is at present enclosed in that enormous zone which includes the Alps of Trent no less than the hilly country of Strumnitz and the northern Serbian line, as well as the battlings on the Styr and Dvina. Into this zone is packed the deepest energies of war, so much so that the effort in the West has dwindled to the undramatic, though by no means to the unessential.

In this great zone the Central Powers are engaging their forces in three big and separate campaigns, though undoubtedly these three campaigns are one in essence, for each of them is bound to feel the reflex of victory or defeat in the others—as each, indeed, has already felt this effect, notably in the fateful weakness that came to the German front in Galicia after the expensive victories on the Save and Danube. But it is not the mere fact that the bitterest and most momentous fighting in the war has precipitated into one zone that is remarkable, so much as the effect of all this fighting on our enemies' intentions and hopes. In spite of the huge efforts put out in these three campaigns, two of which are offensive movements, the only result to the enemy so far is disappointment,

and, in the case of the Russian aggressive, disappointment that must be of a singularly unpalatable kind. For the greater total of effect must be for the Central Powers, on the debit side. The defensive campaign forced upon them by the brilliant opening of the Italians has failed to obtain the full value of defence, and has proved costly in men and territory, even while the Italian advance has been unchecked.

The swing of the Russian invasion, which certainly was to enfold Riga and Dvinsk, to push beyond the Pripet marshes, to free Galicia, and even to advance to Petrograd, to Kieff, and other important inland centres—according to the most glowing of the prophets—has not merely failed to take Riga and Dvinsk, or clear Galicia, but defeat and retreat have taken the place of the splendid and invincible advance, and the experts who promised Germany Petrograd are now busy explaining that winter conditions and saturated ground, and not the merits of the Russians, are the strategic forces that have made the Germans fall back.

Confession of failure in Russia, and failure along the line from Trent to the Isonzo—that is the sum total of two of the great Germanic efforts in the East. The third of these campaigns is the Serbian adventure, the heavy movement of "The Army of Egypt," coupled with Bulgaria's *apache* attack. Here is the only item to the credit of the Central Powers, and it is an item incomplete as

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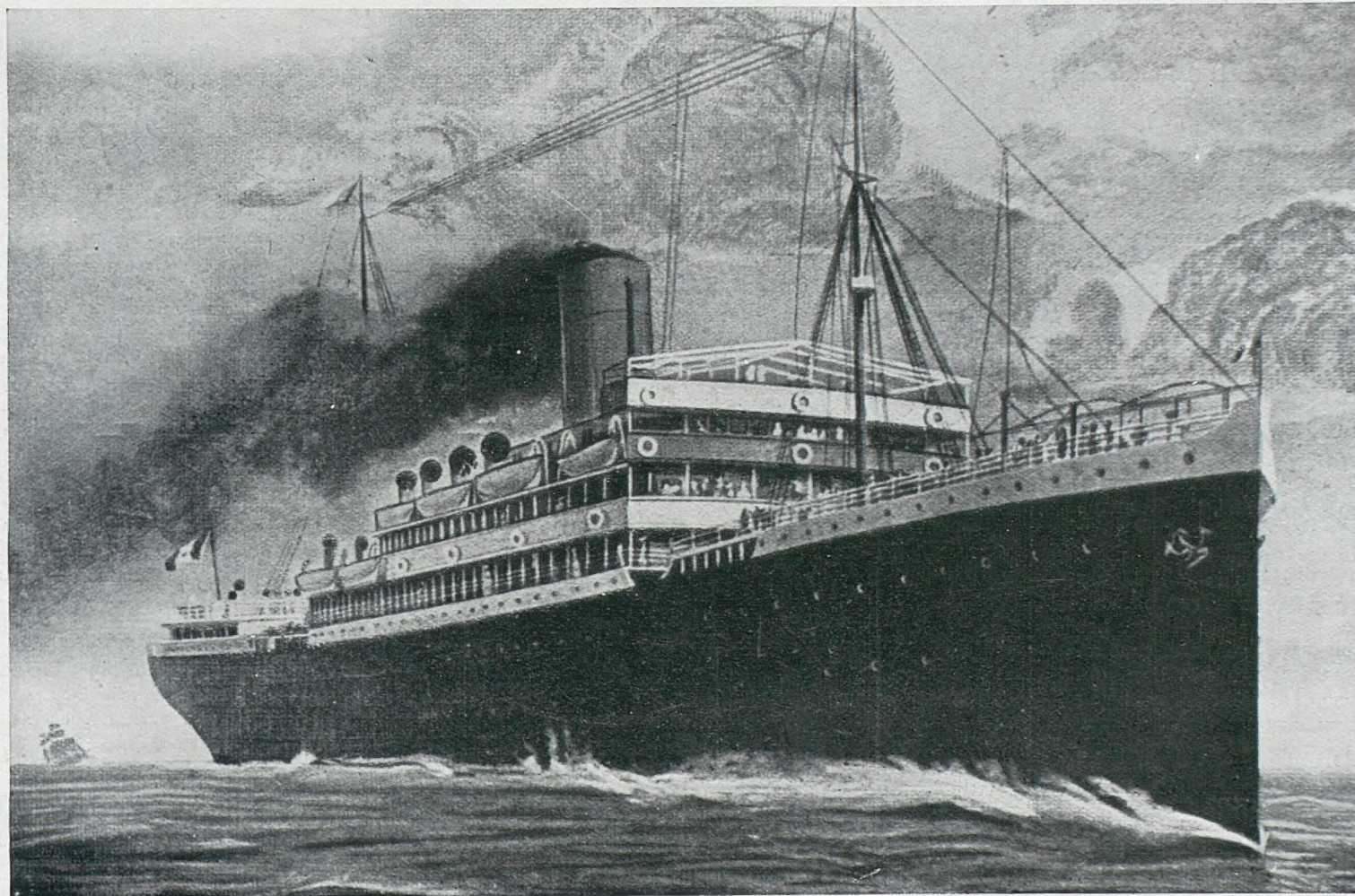


WHERE FRANCE OF OLD SAVED WESTERN EUROPE FROM THE HUN: "ATTILA'S CAMP," IN THE VICINITY OF WHICH THE FRENCH WON THEIR CHAMPAGNE VICTORY.

The locality of the French victory in Champagne was hard by where France, centuries ago, saved Western Europe from a former invasion from beyond the Rhine; "Attila's Camp" the place has ever since been called. The vast oval earthwork and mounds shown above, to the north of Chalons, mark the site—though antiquaries differ as to the origin of the earthworks. At any rate, the tremendous battle fought there in A.D. 452, by the Franks, turned the tide of Hun conquest in Western Europe and drove elsewhere "The Scourge of God" of the Sixth Century with the horde of Goths and Germans that formed his army.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

Army of Egypt," coupled with Bulgaria's *apache* attack. Here is the only item to the credit of the Central Powers, and it is an item incomplete as





**SHELLED, TORPEDOED, AND SUNK BY AN ENEMY SUBMARINE: THE ITALIAN EMIGRANT-LINER "ANCONA," WHICH HAD AMERICANS ABOARD.**

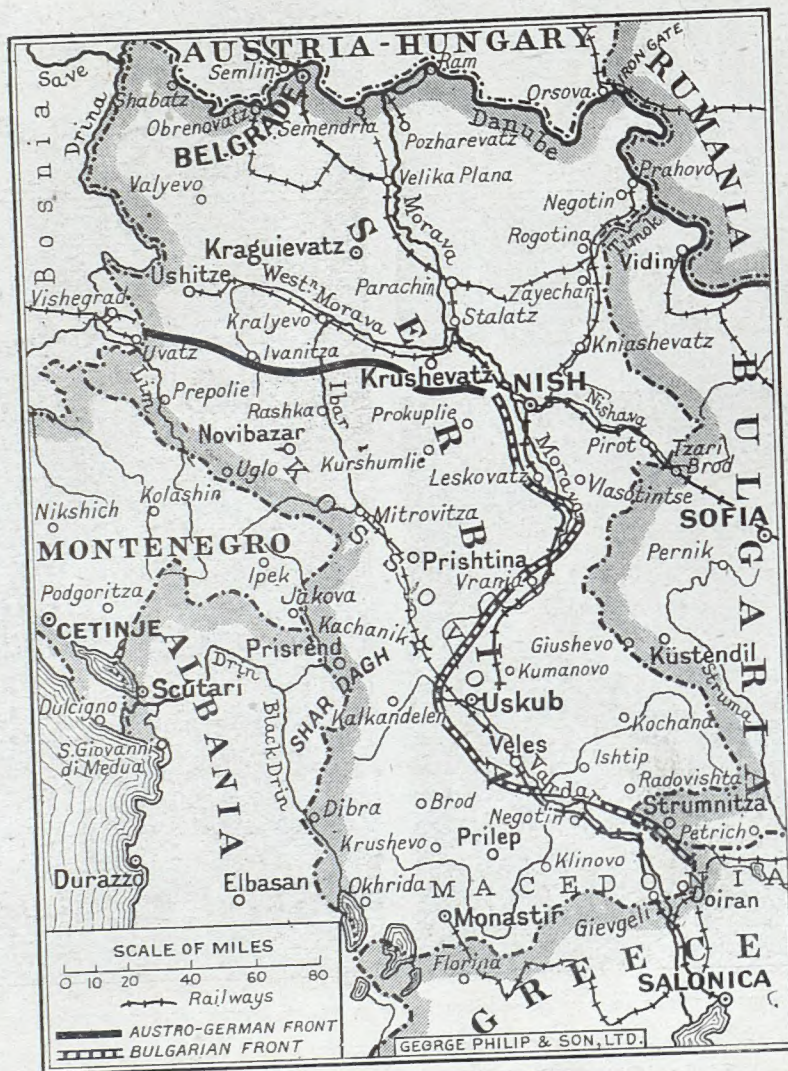
According to Italian advices, based on information from the Emigration Bureau, of 567 passengers (Greek and Italian emigrants to America, for the most part) on board the "Ancona," only 209 were saved. Ten Americans were on the ship, of whom one only was saved. The crime was committed off Cape Carbonara, on the south-east of Sardinia, at one on the afternoon of November 8 and the submarine

responsible was flying the Austrian flag, although it is asserted as a fact that its nationality was German. No declaration of war between Germany and Italy has, so far, been made, it may be noted. The "Ancona," a steamer of 8210 tons, belonged to the "Italia" Steamship Company, of Naples, and was bound from that port to New York when sunk.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



yet. That campaign has succeeded in its first intentions, just as the invasion of Russia succeeded in reaching Warsaw after many attempts. It has obtained very vital gains, for it has given the Germans a highway for munitions to Turkey along the Danube to Bulgaria, and in time, when the destroyed tunnels and track are repaired, it will give them a more adequate channel of supply along the Belgrade-Nish-Sofia trunk railway. The offensive of the Central Powers has given them, also, a hold on two-thirds of the invaded country, and they have pressed back and thinned the indomitable army which opposes them.

Success is theirs so far, and it would be futile to deny the worth of their gains. At the same time, the Germans are as conscious as ourselves that they have not nearly finished their plan, and that their position is still highly insecure. They also know, as we know, that the slowness of their victory has been dangerous to them, and that an ever-increasing strength has been developed through this, and is being developed now, against them, to the menace of their line of route through Bulgaria. The accumulation of Allied troops in Serbia has never ceased, and French and British now hold good and strong positions along the Bulgarian flank. The British are planted firmly to the north of Doiran (south-east Serbia), and are extending forward in such fashion as to imperil Strumnitza. The French are on a good front on a line from Gradska to Krivolak, so that not only is the Pass of Babuna effectively covered, but the Bulgarian hold on Uskub is threatened by the upward

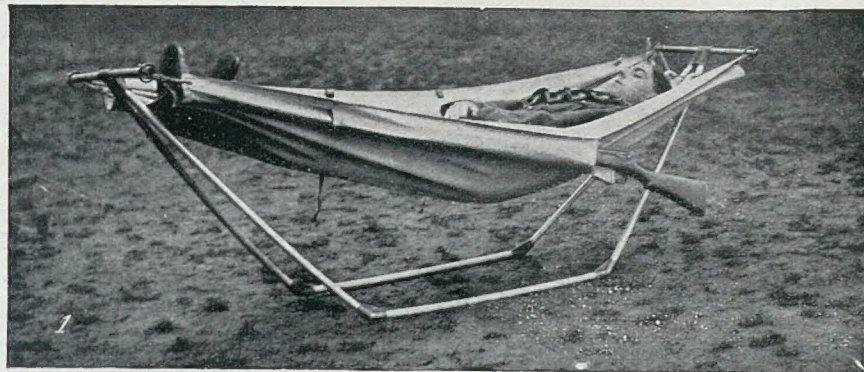


THE INVASION OF SERBIA: A MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE SERBIAN RETREAT BEFORE THE AUSTRO-GERMANS IN THE NORTH AND THE BULGARIANS IN THE EAST—SHOWING BELGRADE, KRAGUJEVATZ, KRUSHEVATZ, AND NISH.

pressure of our Ally towards Veles. The railway at Ghevgeli and Gradska, on the left wing of the French, is uninterrupted, so that there is no fear for supplies and reinforcements. Along the Anglo-French line there has been a great deal of brisk fighting on the banks of the Vardar, and in these encounters the Bulgars have failed to make impression, though they have suffered a great deal from the devastating fire of the French artillery. Against the Serbians the Germans are advancing slowly, but without check. They have taken Kralievo, apparently making a great many captures in the course of their progress, not only of men but of guns, the totals of the latter being cleverly augmented by the addition of many admirable but useless trophies taken by the Serbs in their wars against Turkey and Bulgaria. The advance of the Germans has brought them to the mountainous district between Mitrovitza and Nish, where a powerful junction with the Bulgarians advancing north-west from Uskub was planned to have taken place. This junction seems to have been put in some danger by the skilled and vehement resistance of the Serbs at the Kachanik Pass, a resistance that does not give the Belgrade-Nish line that sense of security which the Germans admire in railways. As a result of this check, General Gallwitz has been pushed down towards the Bulgarian salient at Uskub, with the aim of both securing the line here and strengthening the Bulgarians before the French and British fronts. Meanwhile, though, the Germans are endeavouring to encircle the left wing of the Serbs by

[Continued overleaf.]





HAMMOCK AND STRETCHER IN ONE! A NEW AND INGENIOUS DEVICE ADOPTED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The comfort of troops at the front cannot be too carefully considered, and that this fact is understood by the Allies receives proof in our illustrations. The new combined stretcher and hammock is being made for the Belgian Government and is designed to ensure the maximum of ease with the minimum of weight, and the most complete construction with the simplicity which is of special value in any apparatus

designed for use in a campaign. Photograph No. 1 shows the manner in which it ensures complete comfort as a stretcher (or bed), with the rifle slung at the side. Illustration No. 2 shows how the fly guard, combined with the sleeping arrangement, will prove of value; while in No. 3 the portability of the new invention is obvious, a soldier carrying it with ease under his arm.—[Photos. Illustrations Bureau.]



working inward from the Montenegrin border towards Novi Bazar, the Serbs are falling back slowly towards Albania, and showing that they can do this without danger to their strength. Certainly, then, it may be said the Germans are gaining advances in Serbia. But have they the assurance that these advances will bring them to the full fruit of victory? It may be so, but even Germany is not very sure of this yet.

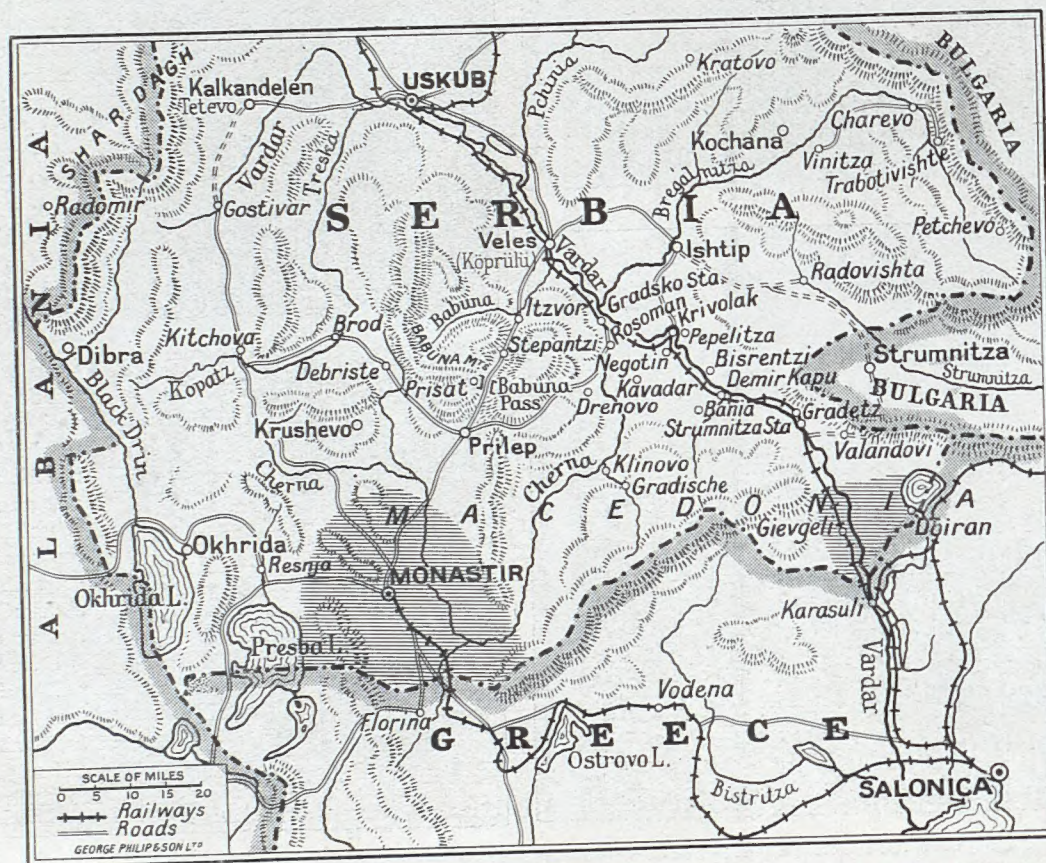
If Germany is not entirely certain about her campaign against Serbia, even the Germans must be afflicted with certainty with regard to the offensive against Russia. It is not merely that they must know that there is now no offensive against Russia, but they must perceive that, if there is any offensive at all, it is one that is setting against themselves. They have had time to perceive this profound fact. It is now over two months since the tide of German success was flowing in a way that seemed to assure an enormous and decisive success. It is two months since that apparently irresistible flow has gained any appreciable advantage at all. It was not that the effort had stopped—merely that the tide had ceased to flow. This must be borne in mind. The cessation of German movement forward was not brought about by German plan. The plan was still a forward one, and it was

supported by fighting not merely as intense as any of the fighting that went before the halt, but by fighting more intense and more expensive. That is, the Germans have expended more energy in their efforts to take Riga and Dvinsk than they expended in order to reach within striking distance of these towns. In spite of all this effort, however, the check

came. For nearly two months von Hindenburg's armies strove to make headway by every move of applied strategy and by all their massed power of tactics. They made no headway. The Dvina was gained at points; a fluctuant battle continued through the days before Riga. Local gains were made, but they were practically always countered by local defeats. Then the balance began to set backward, as, after all these expensive and fatiguing movements, the balance was bound to set against the Germans. For the past two weeks the Germans have ceased to attack, and have turned to defence.

The whole series of manœuvres provides a very admirable example of the brilliant patience of the Russian strategy. On the whole front from Olai to the Aa, General Ruzsky has been pressing the Germans in a series of stubborn local encounters. These encounters have never been of large proportions, but they have all fulfilled their purpose. The pressure

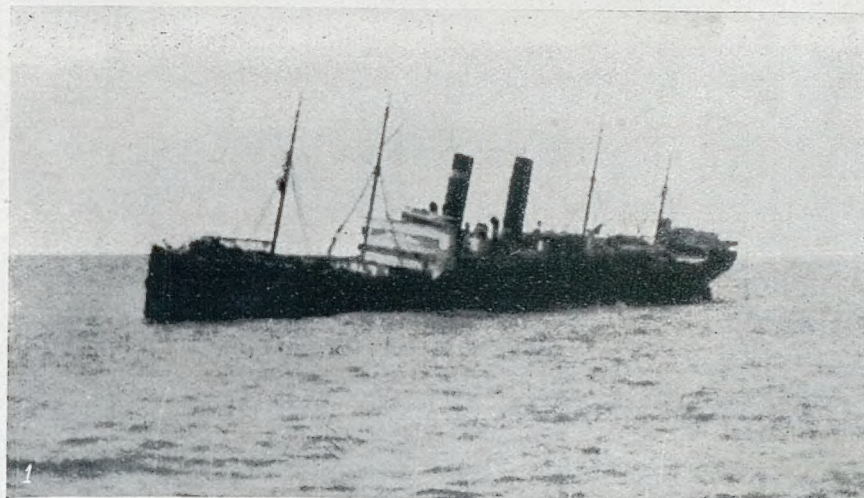
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WHERE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS ARE FIGHTING TO HELP SERBIA: THE DISTRICT BETWEEN SALONIKA AND USKUB—SHOWING MONASTIR, VELES, AND STRUMNITZA.

It was recently reported that British troops had, in the region of Doiran, replaced the French troops advancing towards Veles, and that the British would operate north-east of Strumnitza. It was hoped that the French advance from Babuna against the Bulgarian flank would save Monastir. The French occupied Gradska. The positions are indicated only approximately by the shading on the map.





AN "ANZAC" COUNTERPART OF THE "BIRKENHEAD DRILL": HEROES OF THE BRITISH TRANSPORT "SOUTHLAND," TORPEDOED IN THE ÆGEAN.

The War Office announced on November 11 that on September 2 the transport "Southland," from Alexandria, was torpedoed in the Aegean Sea, but reached Mudros under her own steam. The troops were transferred to other transports. The casualties were officially given as 9 killed, 2 slightly injured, and 22 missing (believed drowned). An officer on board wrote in a letter afterwards: "I went on the

ill-fated 'Southland' with an infantry regiment whose name should go down to history. . . . Never can men have faced death with greater courage . . . The song they sang was 'Australia will be there.' . . . They were heroes." Our photographs show: (1) The "Southland" listing to port; (2) Soldiers on a raft; (3) Boats and a rescuing destroyer; (4) A boat approaching a rescuing steamer.—[Photos. Topical.]



has always been in a westerly direction. And it has always progressed. The centre of the movement has been in the Lake Babit district—that is, on the ground between that lake and the coast, and west of that lake on the Aa front. The advance here has been unfaltering; first Pavasern, then Oding, and finally, after eleven days of uninterrupted fighting, Kemmern and Anting (between Kemmern and Raggasen) were captured, and the Germans were thrown back further west with heavy losses. The Germans have admitted their retirement, and explain it by announcing that it was merely the swampy ground that forced them to alter their dispositions, proving that eleven days of unsuccessful fighting are as nothing to Germany as compared with the horrors of damp ground. The damp ground is, indeed, no more than damp diplomacy, for it is not easy for Germany to be simple about a scheme of fighting that has brought the Russians well along the Courland coast into the Schlock area, and unpleasantly above the railway centre of Mitau. Mitau is too useful a point to the Germans to be endangered, as the advance on the coast, as well as Russia's pushing movement in the region of Olai, tends to endanger it.

The Germans are still battling anxiously before Dvinsk, and are losing men in an abnormal fashion. In the course of ten attacks in the district of Uexküll great piles of German dead appear to represent the only result; while, on the other hand, the Russians have gained some ground near Illukst. On the Styr there has been heavy fighting, but apparently of indeterminate character, though, where

the German *communiqués* count their captures in hundreds, the Russians count them in tens of hundreds. On and about the old battlefield of Chartoryisk the Russians have again forced an unequivocal victory. The Austro-German line was (on the 10th) again broken to the west of this place, at the village of Budka, a large number of the retreating enemy were drowned in the river Cherniavka, and well over 2000 men were taken. Here, as elsewhere, the German line seems unable to resist strong attack, and it is not unlikely that the rumour of lack of men is right enough, and that the fronts of the Central Powers facing the Slavs are unpleasantly, if not yet fatally, thin.

Another and pointed failure of the enemy's defensive this week came about in the Italian advance. This failure is grave, for it gave to the Italians the command of the Col di Lana, a height dominating the important Dolomite Road, and a position of significance. Cannading has again taken up all the news from the Western front, and there is nothing of purpose to report. The Dardanelles campaign is still in a period of quietness, and the only news from this zone is the loss of the *E 20*, by sinking apparently, though three officers and six men have been rescued and made prisoners by the Turks. Against this loss can be put the more important sinking of the German cruiser *Undine*, a coup effected by a British submarine as the war-vessel was engaged in conveying the ferry in the Baltic. Germany has had successes too: several transports have been attacked, and one liner, the *Ancona*, has been despatched.—W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON, NOV. 15, 1915.



INDICATING THAT A MAN IS SERVING THE COUNTRY THOUGH NOT IN KHAKI:  
THE NEW WAR SERVICE BADGE AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

The new official badge to be issued to men engaged on recognised war service is the lower one on the right in our photograph. It is all gilt. The other two, which are at present worn, are still valid.  
Photograph by the "Daily Mail."





STEEL-HELMETED AND "TEDDY-BEAR"-COATED BRITISH OFFICERS: READY FOR THE GERMANS AND FOR WINTER!

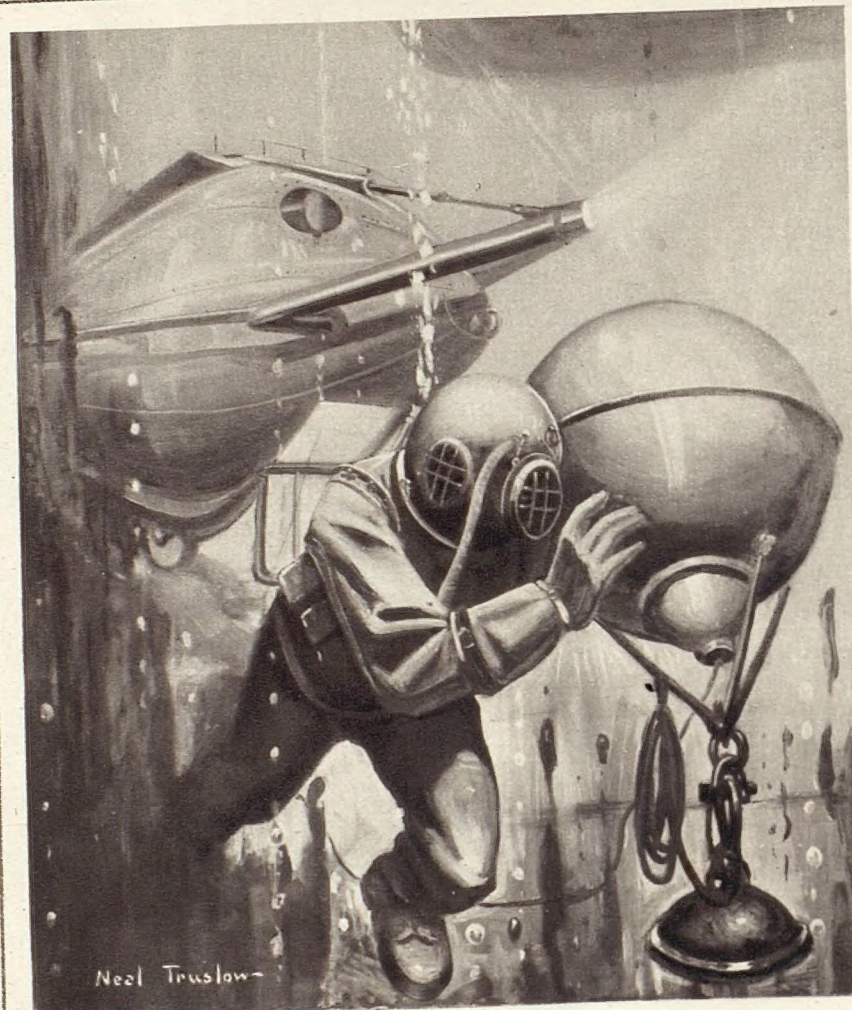
Head-wounds have been more than usually numerous during the war, owing to the trench-fighting, and more than usually severe, owing to the extensive use of shrapnel. But the danger, although it cannot be avoided, can be minimised. Our Army has now followed the French by adopting steel helmets, calculated to stop shell-splinters and shrapnel. Even in cases of extreme risk, not only has death been

avoided, but injuries have been confined to bruises or superficial wounds. Cases have occurred in which the wearers have been hit, but saved by these helmets from what without them would have meant certain death. The fur coats, as they did last year, mean mitigation of the rigours of winter. The French helmets are known as "Adrians," after their inventor.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]





GERMANY'S NEW SUBMARINE TACTICS: A "LAKE" BOAT ENTERING A MINE-FIELD. Mr. Archibald Hurd, the well-known naval expert, pointed out recently that, although the Germans had lost a good many submarines and found torpedo-attacks unprofitable, they had by no means abandoned these craft, but were developing a new type. "This vessel," he writes, "is another agent of outrage. It is built to lay mines and not, apparently, to discharge torpedoes. Ships of this class are now busily



A SUBMARINE LAYING MINES UNDER WAR-SHIPS: A DIVER FROM A "LAKE." engaged in trying to destroy our own and neutral ships—for there can be no discrimination. . . . Before the war opened Simon Lake, the American builder of submarines, invented a vessel of the under-water type which could lay these deadly explosive agents. The Germans . . . seem to have stolen the idea of the American and carried it into effect." Possibly the Germans have constructed, and are  
*(Continued opposite.)*





*Continued.* THE NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE: POSSIBLY THE TYPE USED—A "LAKE" BOAT (ON WHEELS) PASSING UNDER HARBOUR DEFENCE-NETS. using against us, submarines similar to those shown here, reproduced from an illustrated article by Mr. Simon Lake in the "Scientific American," by courtesy of that paper. Much of his article, with these and other illustrations, appeared in the "Illustrated London News" of February 13 last. The "Lake" submarine is fitted with wheels, which enable it to travel over the sea-bed like a motor-car on land, its buoyancy taking it over any obstacle that its nose can surmount. It is so shaped that it can pass beneath netting and among mine-cables. For mine-laying, a diver emerges from a trap-door in the submarine, and after placing a mine beneath a ship, connects the firing-cable with the submarine, from which the mine can be detonated.—[By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]





**A BRITISH "SPOTTER" ON BOARD ITS SHIP: A "KITE" BALLOON PARTIALLY INFLATED; WITH THE WINCH FOR HAULING IT IN.**

The captive balloon has found its part in the war, with the aeroplane and dirigible. As a stationary aerial look-out post, in particular as a "spotting" station for artillery, it fulfils its rôle. The pattern employed is not, however, the familiar spherical balloon, the tendency of which to keep spinning round in the slightest breeze renders it almost useless for military purposes. The model is totally different, and was first experimentally introduced in the German Army before the war: an oblong, cylindrical-shaped balloon, with a special attachment at the rear for keeping it steady and head to wind. The Drachen ("dragon" or "kite") balloon the Germans call it. "Saucisse" (sausage) is the French name. The observer is suspended in a small basket structure, much like that attached below spherical balloons. [Continued opposite.]

Continued  
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*Continued.* A BRITISH "SPOTTER" ON BOARD ITS SHIP: GAS-CYLINDERS FOR INFLATING THE "KITE" BALLOON IN RACKS ON THE AFTER-DECK.

balloons, and a few feet underneath the balloon. He is in telephonic communication with his party on the ground, and the steadiness of the balloon ensures him against air-sickness. A winch is used for winding in the rope by which the balloon is tethered. This type of balloon—which offers a difficult mark to hit by hostile gun-fire—is used not only on land, but also most successfully, on board specially fitted ships, as a "spotter" in coast bombardments. It has proved its usefulness to our naval gunners in more places than one. As our illustrations on this page and that opposite show, on shipboard the working gear and gas-cylinder equipment are carried with the balloon, which is sent up from the ship and hauled back on deck and housed there.



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XLIV.—SIR JOHN NIXON, K.C.B.

THE leader of the least known, but not the least remarkable, of our numerous campaigns, that in Mesopotamia, is an officer of great experience in Indian Frontier fighting, and especially distinguished as a cavalry commander. John Eccles Nixon was born in 1857, and is the son of Major-General J. P. Nixon. He was educated at that training-ground of good soldiers, Wellington College, and got his commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Later, he was transferred to the 18th Bengal Lancers, and held several Staff appointments in India. In the Afghan War of 1879-80 he took an active part, and in the Zamusht Expedition of the former year he was Orderly Officer to General Tytler, C.B., V.C., in whose despatches he was mentioned. He received also the medal for that campaign. He was again engaged in the Mahsud Waziri Expedition of 1881, and the Chitral Relief Expedition brought him further distinction. In that memorable "minor siege," as Sir George Robertson called it, Major Nixon was Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence, and won further mention in despatches, the medal with clasp, and the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. During the year 1897-98 Colonel Nixon was Chief Staff Officer of the Tochi Field Force, was again mentioned in despatches, and added another clasp to his decorations. The South African War brought him a still higher post, the command of a cavalry brigade. Yet again he was mentioned in despatches, and received the South African medal and the Companionship of the Bath. In the interval between that



GENERAL SIR JOHN NIXON, K.C.B.,  
THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN MESOPOTAMIA.  
*Photograph by Vandyck.*

campaign and the present, he held further high commands in India, including that of the Bangalore District, and was created K.C.B. His work in Mesopotamia has entirely justified his selection as director of a most arduous series of operations, which will yet have a very momentous bearing on the turning of the enemy's extreme left position. Working in conjunction with units of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine, Sir John Nixon's force captured Basra, and established itself at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The great advance to Nasiriyeh, and the victory there which overthrew a new Turkish concentration, was an operation as arduous as Lord Wolseley's first attempt to reach Khartoum. One section of Nixon's command has secured Ahwaz, on the River Karun, in Persian territory, and has safeguarded the Admiralty oil-pipe line. The expedition, now "within measurable distance of Bagdad," has struck a blow of incalculable value at German ambitions in the East, and has carried the British flag into new regions. The troops have had to endure great heat, and have been constantly liable to surprise attacks. They have had to traverse insect-infested swamps where sickness lay in wait at every turn. To reach Nasiriyeh the troops advanced a hundred miles through the marshes and shallow lakes of the Lower Euphrates. But difficulties of climate and of ground have been superbly overcome, and Nixon's task will make one of the finest and most thrilling pages in the history of the war. The Mesopotamian leader is as good a sportsman as he is a soldier, and he has also found time to write on military cartography, Military Law, and Staff Organisation.





THE COUNTRY THE RUSSIANS ARE FIGHTING THROUGH IN THE CAUCASUS: ONE OF THE TURKISH POSITIONS THEY HAVE TAKEN.

Owing to the infrequent reports from the Russian front in the Caucasus, less attention than it deserves has been paid to that campaign. Yet its progress, if slow, because of the difficulties of the country, is steady and has a direct bearing on our own Eastern campaigns. It takes off at least three Turkish army corps, otherwise available at the Dardanelles or elsewhere. Three Turkish corps were annihilated

in the Caucasus last January, but three other corps are known to have replaced them, including the Turkish Guard. The tremendous natural obstacles confronting the Russian advance will be realised from the above illustration.—[Drawn by H. C. Seppings-Wright, Special War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News" in the Caucasus.]





REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN RECAPTURED FROM THE BULGARIANS, BY THE FRENCH: THE SERBIAN TOWN OF VELES (OR KUPRULU).  
 Veles was captured by the Bulgarians on October 20, and, although the Serbians succeeded in recovering a great part of it a few days later, the Bulgarians obtained possession of it again on October 29. The report of its recapture by the French was conveyed in a Reuter telegram from Monastir to Rome on November 9, stating that the military commander at Monastir had announced that Veles was occupied by French troops on the 8th inst. Veles is a town of some 15,000 inhabitants, situated on the River Vardar, about twenty-seven miles south-south-east of Uskub. This district has been the scene of heavy fighting during the past few weeks. Veles (called in Greek, Velissa) was known under Turkish rule as Kuprulu. One of the principal industries there is the breeding of silk-worms.





"MISSIONARIES PREACHING THE NECESSITY OF FIGHTING THE WAR TO A FINISH" : RUSSIAN PEASANT-REFUGEES MOVING EAST—A GERMAN DRAWING.

The Russian peasantry driven from their homes by the German invasion have shown indomitable spirit. "On the high roads," writes Mr. Stanley Washburn, "I passed above 100,000, and I have questioned great numbers. . . . I found not a single one who expressed a wish that the war might terminate before the Germans are defeated utterly. . . . The Russian Government is straining every nerve to

relieve the condition of these refugees, and is preparing shelters all along the highways. It is estimated that the refugees number approximately two million. . . . The task is greatly lightened by the docility and patience of the peasants. . . . These swarms of refugees pouring eastwards are veritable missionaries preaching hatred of the enemy and the necessity of fighting the war to a finish."



## MEMORIALS BY A PRISONER-SCULPTOR IN GERMANY.

THERE is amongst the French soldiers imprisoned at Gardelegen, Germany, a sculptor of considerable reputation in Paris. At the time when this camp was being ravaged by a terrible outbreak of typhus, M. Sanchez—that is the sculptor's name—offered, as a labour of love



IN MEMORY OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAVE DIED IN THE CAMP AT GARDELEGEN, GERMANY: THE SCULPTOR, M. SANCHEZ (STANDING), AND OTHER PRISONERS, ON THE MEMORIAL IN THE TOWN CEMETERY OF GARDELEGEN.

Photo. by E. Brockhaus.

and to beguile the weary hours of captivity, to devote his art to the execution of a monument to the memory of the men of all the Allied nations who had died there of wounds and disease in the autumn of 1914, and of those other poor fellows who were then dying daily from the terrible scourge that had visited us.

The proposal found general approval, but how to find money to buy the stones was the question. A committee was formed, of which the writer had the honour to be the President. Concerts, theatricals, and other entertainments were organised, and thus, and by subscription lists, more than 1400 marks was obtained—enough to purchase the stone for the memorial, of which an elevation design is here given.

This is in course of erection in the town cemetery of Gardelegen, as is seen in that one of our illustrations in which M. Sanchez is standing on the plinth. On the slab will be graven the names of the dead. But a large number of them are sleeping in the depths of the forest just outside the camp limits, some two miles from the town. There the second memorial will be erected; and that simple figure seated contemplating the humble resting-place of his comrades in arms is, it will be admitted, a conception original in design and touching in sentiment. It is hoped that part of the purchase money for the second memorial will be obtained from the sale of photographs in due course. Those who have lost, whilst a captive of the enemy, someone dear to them, will be glad to know that there will exist in Germany in the years to come at least these stones to the memory of those who died "Seuls, loin de leur douce patrie."

The motive which prompted the sculptor to undertake this labour of love and sympathy was very human, very honourable; and it will be seen



A PRISONER-SCULPTOR'S MEMORIAL TO PRISONERS OF WAR WHO HAVE DIED IN CAMP AT GARDELEGEN: THE WORK BY M. SANCHEZ.

Photo. by E. Brockhaus.

that no mean skill has gone to the carrying-out of a beautiful conception. It may be safely anticipated that the photographs have only to be made known for friends of all prisoners of war to purchase them largely.





A PRISONER'S MEMORIAL FOR ALLIES WHO DIED IN CAPTIVITY IN GERMANY: THE SECOND WORK BY M. SANCHEZ.

Many deaths have occurred in the camp at Gardelegen amongst prisoners of war of the Allied nations, and one of the inmates of the Kriegsgefangenenlager, a French sculptor, conceived the sympathetic idea of creating monuments to men who had succumbed there to wounds or to disease. One memorial is being erected in the cemetery at Gardelegen, and a second is to be put up in a forest just outside the

camp boundaries. For the second of these, M. Sanchez, himself a prisoner, has had an inspiration: the touching figure shown in our illustration, seated in contemplative mood, gazing at the spot where many of his quondam comrades sleep the last sleep. Funds for the cost of the stone are still inadequate, and photographs of the memorials are to be sold to complete the desired sum.—*Photo. by E. Brockhaus.*





OF AN ARM IN WHICH BRITISH ASCENDANCY IS MAINTAINED: A GERMAN FLYING-STATION LIT UP BY SEARCHLIGHT—AN "ENEMY" PHOTOGRAPH.

Notwithstanding the enemy's elaborate aeronautic equipment, they have not wrested from us our ascendancy in the air. In his despatch published on November 2, Sir John French wrote: "There have been more than 240 combats in the air, and in nearly every case our pilots have had to seek the enemy behind his own lines, where he is assisted by the fire of his movable anti-aircraft guns; and in spite

of this they have succeeded in bringing down 4 of the German machines behind our trenches, and at least 12 in the enemy's lines." On November 10, Sir John reported further successes: "On the 7th inst. our aeroplanes bombed some German hutments apparently with good effect. . . . On the same day a German machine was overturned, and fell inside the enemy's lines, from a height of 7000 feet."





"MADE FROM LIFE DURING A NORTH SEA CRUISE": A GERMAN TORPEDO-BOAT LOOKING OUT FOR NEUTRALS TO WAYLAY!

"Our Navy in the War: On the bridge of a torpedo-boat while on a reconnaissance at night" is the description beneath the illustration, which is reproduced from a German paper. The drawing, it is added, was "made from life during a North-Sea cruise." It is a possible incident, for, as reports from Norwegian ports have stated now and again, German torpedo-boats or destroyers—the terms are con-

vertible in the German Navy—have been seen in those waters, where they appear to be engaged mostly in waylaying neutrals bound for Swedish or Norwegian ports, in cases where the cargoes are likely to be useful to Germany, acting in high-handed style and ordering them to change their course to the Elbe or Weser. Such pictures, anyway, induce Germans to believe their Navy is doing something!





AN ADDITION TO LONDON'S WAR-TROPHY DISPLAY: A TORPEDO, PROBABLY FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE, FOUND AT SEA.

The collection of war-trophies displayed for the London public to inspect—at a discreet distance—is by degrees growing in size and enlarging the character of its exhibits. To the captured enemy cannon, together with trench bomb-throwers, spoil from the Flanders battlefields, which at first formed the entire exhibition, have been added not only a notable Australian naval trophy, one of the salvaged guns of the

"Emden" (sunk by the Australian Navy's cruiser, the "Sydney"), but various war-relics, falling into a somewhat different category, acquired in other ways. We see above a notable "find" now on view—a German torpedo. It was discovered floating in the sea after having missed its mark—probably the result of a bad shot from one of the "U" boats.—[Photo. by Topical.]



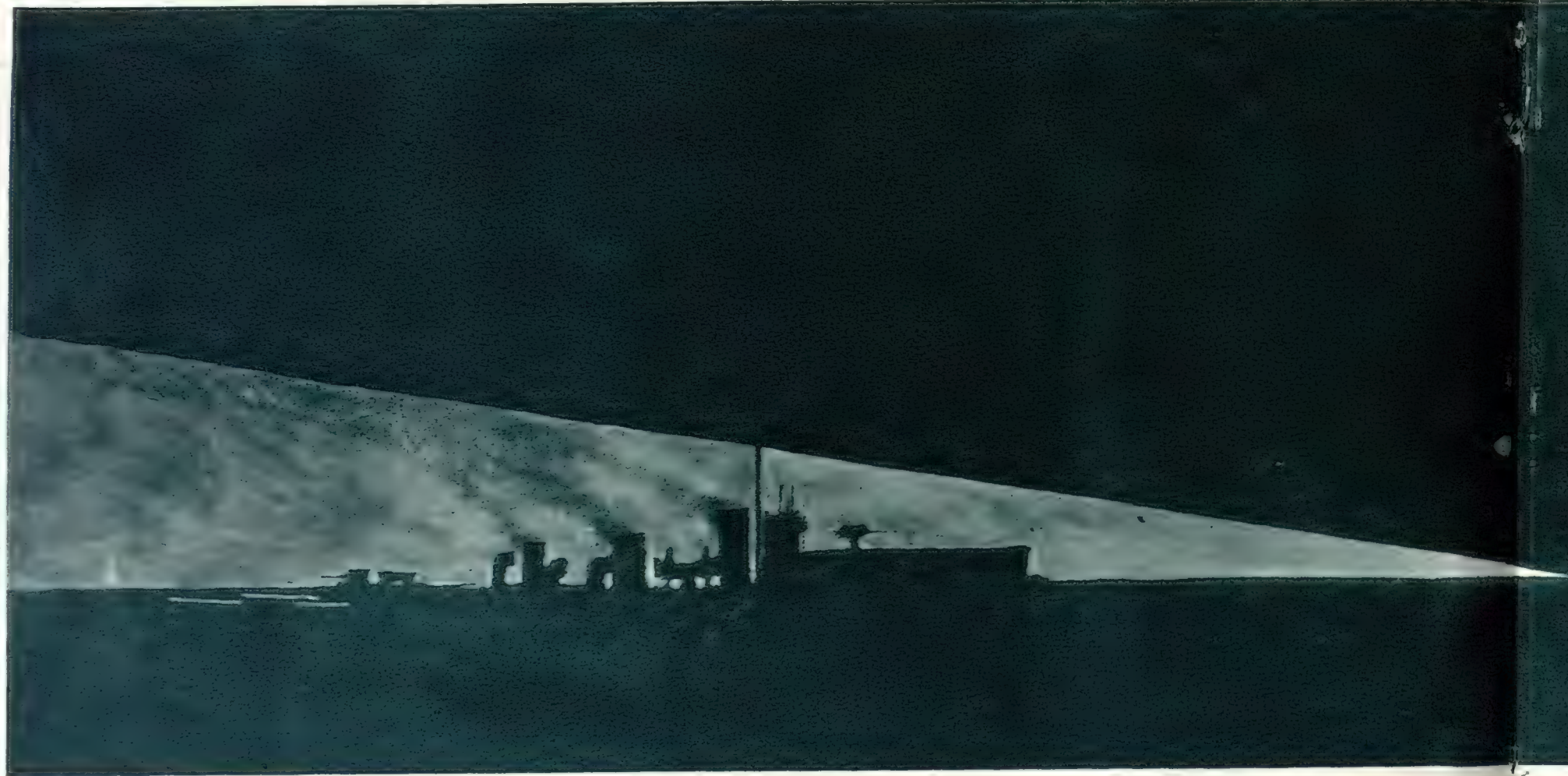


**ADDITIONS TO LONDON'S WAR-TROPHY DISPLAY: A GERMAN MINE AND A SEARCHLIGHT ON THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE.**

The captured German searchlight seen in the above photograph is one of the newer additions to the display of German trophies now on view on the Horse Guards' Parade, Whitehall. It goes well with the array of captured German artillery, for one of its principal purposes was as an aid to the enemy's gunners after dark. Published letters from the Front have described how the Germans use

their searchlights nightly to sweep the ground over a wide space of front, to pick up objects of suspicion, on which their artillery open fire immediately afterwards, as the electric beams fall on them. The egg-shaped exhibit to the left in the photograph is a German mine found, or brought up, by mine-sweepers, and then rendered harmless and conveyed ashore.—[Photo. by Topical.]





NEW LAMPS FOR OLD—OUR NAVY'S LATEST SEARCHLIGHT, WHICH SHOWS UP ITS OBJECT BY MEANS OF AN ALMOST INVISIBLE BEAM: THE

As the result of the experience gained during the past sixteen months of war, military and naval ingenuity and inventiveness have brought into being all manner of highly important improvements and developments in detail in not a few of the appliances used. One new sea-service detail, obviously making for enhanced usefulness with cruising ships in the performance of their nightly duties, is illustrated above. It is in so many words, indeed, a case of new lamps for old. Since the beginning of the war, a new type of searchlight has been discovered.

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searchlight upon a s...



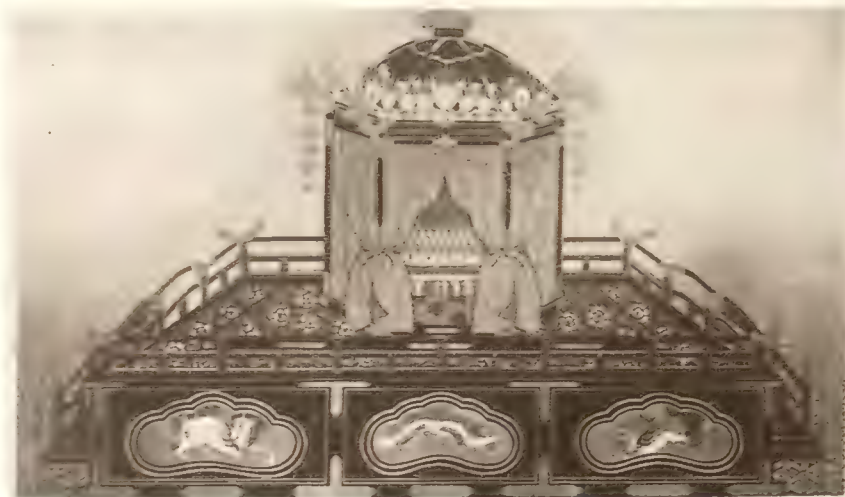
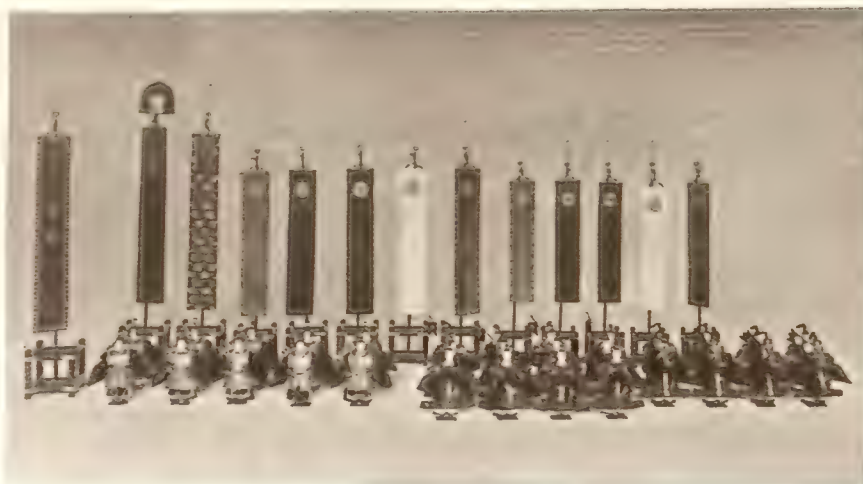


NS OF AN ALMOST INVISIBLE BEAM: THE DISADVANTAGE OF THE FORMER METHOD CONTRASTED WITH PRESENT EFFICIENCY.—DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.

all manner of highly important  
cruising ships in the perform-  
searchlight has been discovered.

The new light, recently introduced, casts scarcely any beam; whereas the old one threw a powerful stream of light across the sky, not only lighting up the object it was thrown upon, but throwing into strong silhouette any ship which crossed this zone of light, exposing it to the sight of possible enemy-observers. The illustration shows a destroyer using the new searchlight upon a sailing-ship. But for the beam of the old searchlight in the distance, the destroyer would not be seen.





THE "CORONATION" OF OUR HONOURED ALLY, THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN: EMBLEMS USED, AND MODELS OF PREVIOUS CEREMONIES.

The great ceremony celebrated at Kyoto on November 10 was not strictly a Coronation, as Emperors of Japan are not crowned in our Western sense. It was rather a public announcement by the Emperor Yoshihito of his Accession. On the same day, in London, the occasion was celebrated at the Japanese Embassy, first, by the ceremony of Yohaishiki, or obeisance before the portrait of the Emperor. At a

luncheon afterwards given by the Japanese Ambassador, the Marquis Inouye, Sir Edward Grey, proposing the Emperor's health, said: "The Japanese dynasty has had an unbroken succession for more than 2000 years, a record probably unique in the history of the world. . . . The Alliance between Great Britain and Japan has now been supplemented by the adherence of Japan to the agreement with France

(Continued opposite.)

(Continued.) THE  
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Imperial authority  
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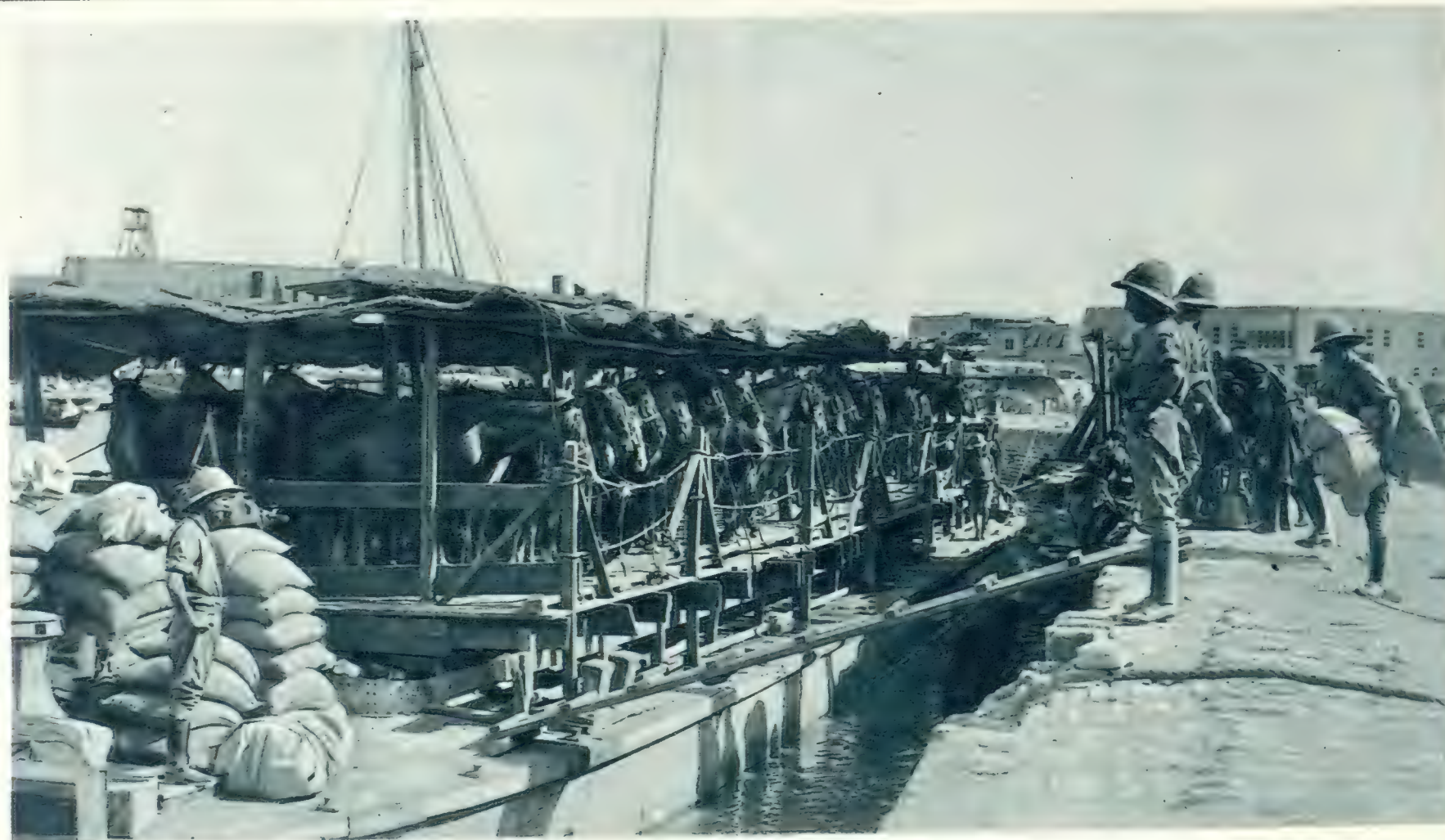




*Continued.* THE 123RD MONARCH OF HIS LINE: THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.  
and Russia for the purposes of the war." In the morning the Emperor and his Court put on archaic ceremonial costumes, and, after a religious ceremony, the Emperor announced his assumption of the Imperial authority. In the afternoon he read the Imperial Rescript. The Emperor Yoshihito, who is the 123rd of his line, ascended the throne on July 30, 1912. The present ceremony was delayed partly

UNABLE TO ATTEND THE ENTHRONEMENT: THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.  
by the customary year of mourning for his father, then by the death of the Dowager-Empress, entailing a further year's mourning, and also by the fact that the ceremony must take place between autumn and winter, so that newly harvested rice may be offered up to the spirits of the imperial ancestors. The Empress, owing to her state of health, was unable to be present.—[Photos. by Record Press.]





THE ANGLO-INDIAN ARMY'S WATERWAY TO BAGDAD: HORSES LOADED ON A BARGE ON THE TIGRIS.

The unchequered success of the Anglo-Indian expedition in Mesopotamia, under General Sir John Nixon, was recalled by Mr. Asquith in his recent statement on the progress of the war. Interest in the campaign has again been aroused by the stirring account that has since arrived, through Reuter's agency, of the battle of Kut-el-Amara on September 27. Kut-el-Amara is on the Tigris below Bagdad, and distant

about one hundred miles from that city. It must not be confused with Amara, some hundred miles further down the stream, where a previous action was fought. The Bazaar at Amara, which has been nicknamed by our troops "the Burlington Arcade," is shown in one of our photographs. The victory at Kut-el-Amara was won against superior numbers in strongly fortified positions. "The passage of

(Continued opposite)





A "BURLINGTON ARCADE" OF MESOPOTAMIA: THE BAZAAR AT AMARA, SHOWING SOME BRITISH SOLDIERS AMONG PICTURESQUE ORIENTALS.

*Continued.]* the river," says Reuter, "was protected by sunken dhows and barges interlaced with wire, while the approach from down-stream was commanded by guns cleverly concealed in chambers dug in the river banks, as well as fire-trenches. Marshes on the left bank added to the strength of the position, and the Turkish commander, Nur-ud-din, had utilised the three months in which the Turkish troops had

been in occupation to build very serviceable fortifications. . . . The whole country for twelve miles broad and a mile back was a vast network of underground paths, representing an enormous amount of work, commenced when the Turkish forces on the Tigris had retreated after their defeats at Kurna and Amara." The Anglo-Indian troops fought with the utmost gallantry.





**BRITISH TRENCHES IN THE DESERT: TROOPS DIGGING THEMSELVES IN.**

In whatever portion of the globe fighting is going on—East and West, from Belgium to Poland, from Serbia to the Persian Gulf—digging-in tactics are a primary necessity owing to the wholesale slaughter produced by the fire of magazine-rifles and machine-guns among troops venturing to fight in the open. Our photograph shows native troops on one of our Eastern fronts so entrenching in the desert.



**TURKISH "ONE-MAN TRENCHES": TO GIVE COVER FROM ENFILADE FIRE.**

This is a type of trench which the Turks employ largely—particularly in the Mesopotamia campaign—the "one-man trench," or, as they used to be called in the Crimean War, where similar earth-holes were much used, rifle-pits. The eighth trench from the bottom of the photograph, it will be noticed, has been filled in, as the grave of the occupant.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]





MR. LLOYD GEORGE.



MR. MCKENNA.



MR. ASQUITH



MR. BALFOUR.



MR. BONAR LAW.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE: THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW WAR COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

The new War Council, or Committee of Five, whose names the Prime Minister announced in Parliament on November 11, practically comprises all the members of the Cabinet who have directly to do with the conduct of the war. Mr. Asquith himself is, of course, not only Premier, but, during Lord Kitchener's mission, acting War Minister. Lord Kitchener, on returning, will, as the Premier said, belong to the Council. Mr. Lloyd George has his place on the Council as the Minister of Munitions; and Mr. Balfour is there as the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Navy's spokesman. The Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, stands for the Empire at large beyond these shores; and Mr. McKenna for the Treasury.—[Photos. by Thomson, Swaine, Lafayette, Russell and Bassano.]





THE TOILETTE OF THE "75": A FRENCH BATTERY HAVING A "WASH AND BRUSH UP" IN A RIVER.

As can be understood, the wheels and bodies of vehicles at the front become constantly clogged and plastered with mud, for the "made" roads of France and Flanders, carefully kept in peace, and spoken of as the smoothest in Europe, have, from the ceaseless military traffic of fourteen months of war, ceased really to exist. Every shower makes them quagmires. Cross-country going, which the artillery

have to do in addition, is worse; every kind of soil, from stiff, clayey ploughland to muddy swamps, has to be negotiated, with the guns often sinking axle-deep. A wash-down such as the illustration shows, when possible, is always a battery-officer's *desideratum*; but so thorough a cleansing is seldom obtainable, except when a battery is halted, or is quartered in camp, near a river.





WHERE THE GUARDS WON FRESH LAURELS: THE STORMING OF CHALK-PIT SLOPES AT THE BATTLE OF LOOS.

Irish and Scots Guards, and Coldstreamers, forming the Second Brigade, Guards Division, carried out the storming of the Chalk Pit, near Loos, on the first day of the great September battle. The Chalk Pit lay to the north-east of a spinney, and the fight for the position was very severe. When the whistles blew for the assault, our men charged out from their cover, in the face of a deadly fire from all arms—

high-explosives, shrapnel, machine-gun and rifle fire—over the poplar-lined road at its foot and up a steep rise for some 200 yards. "The assault" (says a "Times" correspondent), "was furiously resisted by the enemy, for as our men came out of the spinney and up the slopes of the hill they were met by a tremendous machine-gun fire from concealed positions."—[Drawn by F. de Haenen.]



## HOW IT WORKS: XLIV.—ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

THE special branch of mechanics dealing with the invention and construction of artificial limbs has been brought very much to the front by the appalling number of cases in which men wounded in the present war have lost one or more limbs as a consequence of their wounds. The latest types of artificial limbs are so designed as to have the appearance of the natural ones they replace, and, so far as utility is concerned, to take their place to a wonderful extent. It is now possible for a man whose arm has been amputated within three and a half inches of the shoulder to pick up a small coin from the table with his artificial hand, or lift a portmanteau by actually grasping the handle with the artificial fingers, and, what is still more wonderful, he can so manipulate the artificial arm as to take his hat off and replace it without making any use of his sound arm or hand. After a little patience and practice it is also possible to write legibly.



THE PREHENSILE FACULTY PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY: PICKING UP A COIN WITH THE FINGERS OF THE "CARNE" ARM.  
By Courtesy of the Carne Artificial Limb Company.

*E. Shellmud  
Written for  
Illustrated London  
News*

WRITTEN WITH AN ARTIFICIAL HAND: MANUSCRIPT BY A MAN FITTED WITH THE "CARNE" ARM.

By Courtesy of the Carne Artificial Limb Company, of Kansas City.

The artificial limb of to-day is made of light wood, preferably English willow, the various parts between the necessary joint being hollowed out to take the operating mechanism, and the cords and levers connecting this mechanism with harness worn round the neck and shoulders of the user (in the case of the arm), so that any given motion of the shoulder-muscles will cause some definite movement in the artificial limb. The outer surface of the artificial arm or leg is covered with thin canvas, and then finished with flesh-coloured waterproof enamel or shellac

varnish. As in the natural limb, elbow, wrist, finger, knee, and ankle are provided with joints, which are all operated, as before mentioned, by an arrangement of harness combined with the muscular action of the stump.

In the case of the Carne arm (Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8), constructed to replace an arm amputated above the elbow, a sleeve portion (A) is made to embrace the stump (dotted line in Figs. 5 and 6) left after amputation, a plaster mould being taken of the end and an exact reproduction in wood made, so as to ensure a perfect fit. Hinged to A by an elbow-joint is the fore-arm (B), to the end of which is attached the wrist portion (C), which has a swivelling motion round B, and which carries at its outer end the wrist-joint (D), beyond which is the hand (E).

Figs. 5 and 6 show the harness operating the arm. A pull on the cord marked F bends the elbow. In the wrist end of the fore-arm (B) is a system of bevel wheels and ratchets, through the agency of which the hand can be revolved at the wrist on the axis of the arm, this being effected by pulling the cord G. The fingers are closed by the action of the cord H.

Another interesting device is the Hanger cordless knee-joint (Figs. 1 and 2), which consists of a thigh portion (E) and lower leg (F), the two being connected by a hinge knee-bolt (H). A lever (A) is pivoted at its upper end on a point in the thigh portion, which point is in a horizontal line with, and slightly behind, the knee-bolt (H) when the leg is straight, and, consequently, vertically below it when the leg is bent in the usual sitting position. The bottom end of this lever is attached to an elastic spring (B) fixed to the inside of the calf. The act of bending the knee stretches the elastic (B), but, as the pivot of the lever (A) and the hinge knee-bolt (H) are both in the line of pressure, the foot does not tend to fly out until the leg is somewhat straightened and the upward pressure on the pivot is exerted behind the hinge knee-bolt (H).

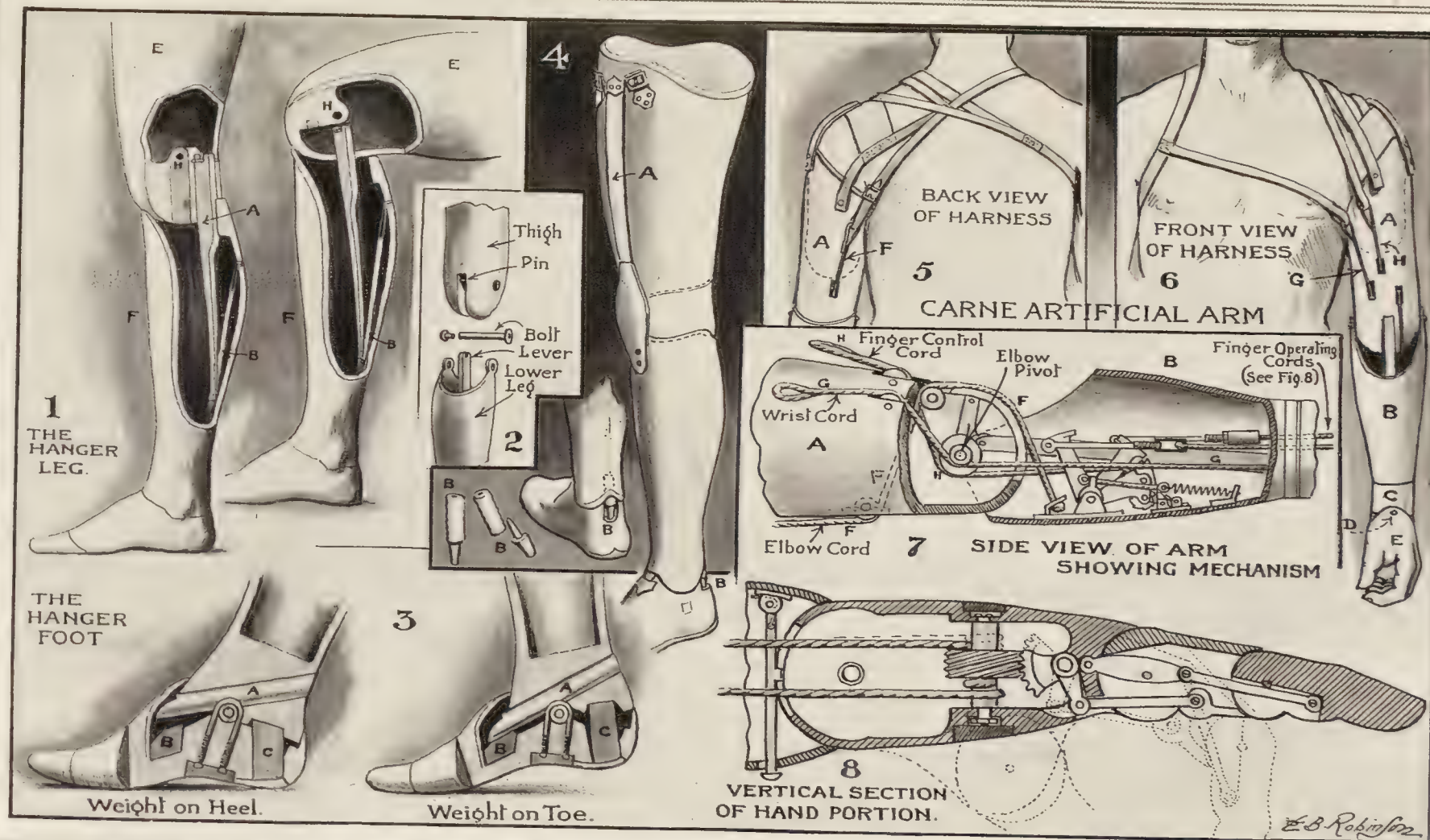


TO ALL APPEARANCES THE SAME AS A NATURAL LIMB: RAISING THE HAT WITH A "CARNE" ARM.

By Courtesy of the Carne Artificial Limb Company.

[Continued opposite.]





*Continued.*  
**HOW IT WORKS: MECHANISM OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS MAIMED IN THE WAR—SOME WELL-KNOWN TYPES.**  
 One form of artificial leg (Fig. 4) has an external elastic spring, "A" to control the knee and spring-plungers, B, B, B, in the ankle-joint to absorb vibration. The Blatchford leg, illustrated in Fig. 4, is of this type, and its foot is provided with a felt flexible toe. The Hanger foot (Fig. 3) has a central ankle-pivot with a rubber cushion (B and C) under the heel and instep, the interesting point in the device being the

employment of a lever "A" which transfers the pressure from the ankle-joint to the sole of the foot by way of the rubber cushion B, the pressure at B being comparatively low in view of the fact that this pressure decreases as the distance from the ankle to N increases. Thus does science, while destroying and maiming on the one hand, works wonders for the maimed.





WITH THE FRENCH FORCE AT THE DARDANELLES: WATER-SUPPLY; AN OFFICER'S FUNERAL; AND A FIELD DRESSING-STATION.

Little news has been received for some time of the campaign in Gallipoli. It was stated recently, in a Paris paper, that the last ten days of October were marked chiefly by mining operations, in which the Franco-British forces had the advantage. The Turks, through inexperience, often misdirected their galleries, and blew up portions of their own lines. There have been also artillery duels, bombing, and

aerial reconnaissances. Although, as regards infantry attacks, the fighting has been at a standstill, it must not be forgotten that the Allies in Gallipoli are holding there a large body of Turks who might be assisting the Bulgarians. Our photographs, taken in the French lines, show: (1) A method of obtaining drinking water; (2) The funeral of an Adjutant; (3) The "Armanet" dressing-station.

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WHEN BRITISH TROOPS WERE LEARNING TO FIGHT GAS: A PRACTICE BATTLE—A SMOKE-BOMB (LEFT) AND A MINE (RIGHT) EXPLODING.

This photograph was taken when British troops were learning to combat the enemy's use of gas-bombs, a form of warfare which, surprising as it was at first, is no longer feared by the Allies, who have learned well how to deal with it. Quite apart from the question of gas, the photograph is interesting as showing, on the left, the explosion of a smoke-bomb thrown by our men during training, and, on

the right, the explosion of a mine. Such a scene as this our men at the front see again and again, although it is not always that they are faced by a landscape of such peaceful appearance. It need scarcely be said that much attention is paid to the training of our troops in all the new phases of warfare brought into prominence by the present Titanic struggle.





**PRACTISING BLOWING UP ENEMY TRENCHES: BRITISH TROOPS EXPLODE A MINE WHILE LEARNING THE BUSINESS OF MODERN WARFARE.**

The blowing up of an enemy's trench-line, as it appears to an onlooker at no very great distance, is seen in the above photograph, which was taken while some British troops were at mining practice. In the trench-fighting and semi-siege warfare which modern conditions and the circumstances of the moment have imposed on the armies at the front all over Europe, work of that kind has become part and

parcel of the every-day training of troops, even when not immediately face to face with the enemy in the firing-line. Before actually going forward into the fire-zone, all troops have to undergo instruction in certain of the details of warfare which used to be considered technical, and for the experts only to undertake. From all accounts, they prove themselves apt pupils.

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for incre  
warfare,





PRACTISING WITH A NEW BOMB-THROWER FOR USE IN TRENCH WARFARE: BRITISH TROOPS AT TESTS WITH A "CATAPULT."

There is no end to the resourcefulness and ingenuity our soldiers display on every opportunity in regard to bomb-throwing methods and, in particular, in the inventing and contriving of appliances and devices for increasing the range to which their grenades may be flung. In regard to certain phases of trench-warfare, indeed, the commonly used term "hand-grenade" is really something of a misnomer. Grenades

have, of course, to be thrown by hand, and, particularly, when the opposing trenches are close, at distances apart of from thirty or forty yards; but for hurling similar missiles to longer ranges more or less mechanical devices have to be used. British troops practising with a new and very sporting-looking trench bomb-thrower are seen in our photograph, which was taken recently.

WARFARE.

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go instruction  
experts only to





PING-PONG AT THE ITALIAN FRONT! OFFICERS AMUSING THEMSELVES AMIDST THE ETERNAL SNOWS OF THE TRENTINO.

The Italian Army, officers and men alike, are noted for their coolness and courage under all conditions, and their happy temperament prompts them to lighten the stress of war by such mild diversions as are possible in the intervals of fighting. Our photograph shows a group of Italian officers indulging in a ping-pong tournament amidst the eternal snows of the Trentino, where Italy is carrying out her

vigorous campaign with constantly increasing success. The high spirit and invincible good humour of the Armies of all the Entente Allies are persistently expressing themselves in those small things which count for much in keeping up the *moral* of troops when in action; and such scenes as this are of good augury for their ultimate and complete success.—[Photo, by Brocherel.]





WITH A NURSE TAKING HER PART: RADIOGRAPHING A WOUNDED SOLDIER IN THE FRENCH HOSPITAL IN ROME, TO LOCATE A BULLET.

It was an axiom of Hippocrates that life is short, science long, and opportunities of knowledge rare; but, fortunately for humanity, the opportunities of knowledge grow with each year that passes. Take, for an example, the beneficent as well as the destructive potentialities of science in the present war. Opportunities of knowledge occur every day, as well as the necessity of pressing into service beneficent

discoveries undreamt-of in earlier wars. Our illustration shows one of these: the radiographing of an Italian soldier in the French Hospital in Rome; and a sympathetic feature is that a nurse, in the uniform of the Red Cross, is assisting in the work. Such incidents would have been impossible even one generation ago.—[Photo. by C.N.]





AN INSTRUCTIVE HORSE GUARDS PARADE TROPHY: A GERMAN MINE—INTERIOR.

This Horse Guards Parade trophy was found, according to the official notice-board, off the Scottish coast, in June. It is a German mine of the latest type (cut open to show the interior), of the kind the German mine-layer "Meteor" was "sowing" when surprised. The wires from the contact-pins to the explosive-chamber at the bottom (holding 220 lb. gun-cotton) are visible.—[Photo. by Topical.]



A NEW HORSE GUARDS PARADE EXHIBIT: A GERMAN MINE—EXTERIOR.

A typical pattern of the German mines scattered broadcast over the North Sea, regardless of danger to neutrals, is shown here. It is one of later additions to the Horse Guards Parade trophies. The mine held 220 lb. of the extremely violent explosive, T.N.T. The attachment for mooring and keeping the mine a fixed distance from the bottom is seen below.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

The mule  
liability to  
his feed,  
Mules, la





AN AWKWARD EXPERIENCE WITH A DARDANELLES MULE-TRAIN: A HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELL FALLING WITHIN FIFTEEN YARDS.

The mule, in addition to possessing other advantages over the horse as a transport animal, such as less liability to disease and sore back, requiring less grooming and attention and, being less particular about his feed, when under fire, is generally considered more reliable in difficult situations or sudden danger. Mules, large numbers of which are used with the Dardanelles expedition, make good beasts of draught

or burden, being surefooted over the rough, stony, and precipitous ground of the Gallipoli Peninsula. A situation of the kind is seen here, where a Turkish high-explosive shell has dropped within a few yards. The "Kismet"-inspired character of the Oriental mule-driver stands him in good stead in such times.—  
[Press Bureau Photograph circulated per C.N.]





GREEK TROOPS LAND SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH: GREEK RESERVISTS ARRIVING AT THE BARRACKS AT SALONIKA.

The Greek Army was mobilised on September 23, shortly after the mobilisation of the Bulgarians. King Constantine, it is said, signed the Decree after giving audience to M. Venezelos, who was then Prime Minister. The Greek Minister in London communicated to the Foreign Office the following telegram from Athens: "In view of the mobilisation of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Government consider it a measure

of elementary prudence to order a general mobilisation of Hellenic naval and military forces." It is no secret, of course, that M. Venezelos wished that Greek troops should fight side by side with the Serbians in fulfilment of the Græco-Serbian treaty. Since that statesman's resignation, however, the attitude of Greece has remained merely one of benevolent neutrality towards the Allies. Greek troops

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which will





WITH THE MOBILISED GREEK ARMY: A PECULIAR TYPE OF GREEK MOTOR TRANSPORT, WITH SINGLE FRONT WHEEL, IN SALONIKA.

*Continued.* have been landed at Salonika simultaneously with the British and French and have fraternised with them in that town. The Greek Army's total available fighting strength was estimated recently at, approximately, 350,000 men, when reservists from abroad had returned. A new law has been passed which will ultimately raise the fighting strength to 600,000, including 400,000 first-line troops. The

Greek infantry are armed with the Mannlicher-Schönauer rifle; the field artillery with the Schneider-Canet 7.5 cm. q.-f. gun. It has been pointed out that in the Greek elections (fixed for December 9) to follow the recent Dissolution of the Greek Chamber, the Venezelists will be at a great disadvantage unless the Army is demobilised, so that they can record their votes. Our photographs were taken at Salonika.—[Photos. by C.N.]

SALONIKA.

ilitary forces." It is  
ide by side with the  
gnation, however, the  
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[Continued opposite]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXIII.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 2/4TH LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow: In the Back Row: Sgt. W. Brassley, Sgt. H. Dodwell, Sgt. C. Lord, L-Sgt. A. Goddard, Sgt. W. Land, Sgt. E. Chappell, Sgt. H. Goodley, L-Sgt. R. Brewin, Sgt. E. Brick, L-Sgt. C. Jackson, Sgt. W. Jenkinson, Sgt. W. Fanthorpe, and Sgt. G. Johnson. In the Fourth Row: Sgt. L. Gibbons, Sgt. H. F. English, Sgt. F. Spriggs, Sgt. A. E. Crowder, Sgt. A. W. J. M. Manners, Sgt. B. Miles, L-Sgt. H. Beasley, and Sgt. A. Pickwell. In the Third Row: Sgt. A. Rooksby, Sgt. G. C. Kellam, Sgt. W. Woods, Sgt. A. E. Linton, L-Sgt. W. Morley, L-Sgt. C. Stock,

Sgt. T. C. Larder, L-Sgt. C. Harrod, Sgt. H. Lightfoot, and C.Q.M.S. J. Procter. In the Second Row (seated): C.S.I. S. W. Hirst, C.S.M.I. F. J. Smith, A.G.S., Sgt.-Major H. Wright, Major H. A. Howes, Col. A. Hutchinson, V.D., Capt. and Adjut. W. M. Phillips, Q.M.S. A. E. Wyles, C.S.M. T. Hopps, C.S.M. J. Simpson, and C.S.M. G. T. Allen. In the Front Row (seated on the ground): Sgt. S. A. English, Sgt. H. Border, C.Q.M.S. J. A. Walker, C.S.M. A. M. Eroughton, Sgt. W. Cox, and Sgt. J. Hughes. The 4th Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment is a Territorial battalion.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

Reading  
Howes,  
Howard  
Middle  
Hutchin  
Front





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 2/4TH LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow: In the Back Row (standing): 2nd Lieut. K. F. Howes, Lieut. E. T. Hicks, Lieut. W. E. Porter, Lieut. C. L. Harvey, Capt. A. H. Clark, 2nd Lieut. J. C. Howard, 2nd Lieut. G. D. Fox, Capt. G. H. Salaman, and Lieut. and Qtrmstr. J. J. Godber. In the Middle Row (seated): Capt. C. E. J. Monson, Capt. R. M. Earl, T.D., Major H. A. Howes, Col. A. Hutchinson, V.D., Capt. and Adj. W. M. Phillips, Capt. H. T. Eking, Capt. A. G. Hooper. In the Front Row (seated on the ground): 2nd Lieut. E. G. V. Knox, 2nd Lieut. R. Wade, and 2nd Lieut.

A. J. Cook. Lincolnshire is providing for the war ten battalions in all. They comprise two battalions of Regulars (the two battalions of the historic and famous 10th Foot, which for years have formed part of the permanent Army establishment), one battalion of Special Reserve (the old county Militia regiment), two battalions of Territorials (in former days, county Volunteer corps), and five "Service" battalions, raised since the war began in answer to Lord Kitchener's national call to arms. The Lincolns are said to have captured the first German gun taken by the British in the war.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

In the Second Row  
Major H. A. Howes,  
I. T. Hopps, C.S.M.  
Sgt. S. A. English,  
and Sgt. J. Hughes.  
by Bassano.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXIII.—AT THE TRAINING CAMP OF THE 2/4TH LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

Photograph No. 1 shows men lying down in the open, as in action. They are about to entrench themselves rapidly by excavating a shallow hollow and throwing up the soil to form a small bank of earth which affords at least cover from the enemy's view. They are preparing to dig themselves in with the entrenching tool that every soldier on active service carries on his person as part of his field equipment.

In the second photograph the first stage is seen sufficiently completed to afford each man a certain amount of temporary cover, at least from the enemy's sight, while at the same time he has an opportunity to use his rifle, firing close along the surface of the ground. No. 3 is an off-duty episode, men nutting during a spell of rest. Photograph No. 4 is the commanding officer of the battalion.—[Photos. S. and G.]